The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863. Established 1846.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

Separation for the Sake of Reconstruction.

Our pro-slavery politicians who are clamoring for peace as the first thing to be sought are very silent as to the terms of peace to which they are willing to agree. But the fact that they keep up the cry for peace in the face of the rebel assurances on all hands that there can be no peace except on the basis of separation, and that they oppose all efforts and plans for compelling a peace by subduing the rebellion, warrants the charge that they are at heart disunionists; that is, that they are ready to consent to a separation for the sake of peace. They are generally of the class of people who hold that the state of slavery is the best condition for the negroes; that the slaveholders had great provocation to secede, that the South can never be subdued by force of arms, that it was necessary the slaveholders should control the government in order to maintain slavery in security, and that the people of the North did a very unjust thing in electing a President who would not yield to the demands of the slaveholders, or administer the government specially for the preservation and extension of Slavery.

The leaders are for the most part men of desperate principles, or of desperate fortunes politically, who feel that their only chance of enjoying the honors and emoluments of office lies in pandering to the bad passions of the ignorant among ourselves and in furthering the schemes of the slavemongers and finally restoring them to their old ascendency in the government. Good times it will be for them if they can bring back the state of things when such men as Toucey, Rynders, and their compeers, would expect to enjoy the best offices in the gift of the federal government! That is what they mean by the "Union as it was."

These creatures are loud in their professions of love for the Union, but they mean by it the Union reconstructed after a separation. They think the desire of the loyal people of the North for the perpetuation of the Union is so great that, when once we find it actually broken, we shall be ready to give up everything for its restoration, and that then the way will be open for negotiations with the Confederacy to make all required concessions and give all needful guaranties for slavery, so as to secure the political power of the country to the slavemongers and their lackies for another generation. Such men are not abashed by being told that their chicanery and violence only tend to prolong the war. That is just what they calculate upon. They are willing to have the war prolonged to any extent, and no matter at what expense of life and treasure, in the hope that the country may become so exhausted as to acquiesce at length in their scheme of separation for the sake of reconstruction. So utterly selfish are they, and so abandoned to all that concerns the public good, that they do not care for the prolongation of the war, for the sacrifice of the army, composed of our sons and brothers, for the expected general impoverishment by the war, or for the utter loss of the honor of the country and of its position among the nations of the earth. Every other interest may be cheaply sacrificed if only slavery is perpetuated and extended all over the United States, so that such men as Wood and Brooks, and Rynders and McCunn may enjoy the honors and emoluments of office. And the world is told, and history is asked to record, that this is the fruit and outgo of democracy.

Acting with these men, their deluded victims, are a multitude of people from whom better things might have been expected,—people who are interested in the welfare of the country, and who sincerely desire that our institutions should be preserved, but who have unfortunately come under the strange fanaticism of thinking that the preservation of Slavery is a more sacred duty than any other, and whose zeal for the Union is therefore always conditional, and less influential than their concern for slavery. These call themselves Conservatives, and think they are acting the part of prudent and cautious persons, when, in fact, they are the mere tools and followers of the most reckless and irresponsible set of demagogues that our country was ever cursed with. And they are virtually consenting to let every real and true interest of the country go to ruin, and indeed doing all they can to make Slavery itself go out in universal confusion and desolation, while lending themselves to the political advancement of a crew of as unblest scoundrels as ever polluted the free air.

The Coming Winter

Astronomically speaking, we are not yet two months past summer, and yet we are on the lookout for the season of cold and frost. Winter will be upon us before we know it, and whilst we are thinking of Indian summer, we shall smart from her icy fangs. Hailing the winter solstice with mingled sadness and gladness, the seasons of seedtime and harvest are past, and thousands of the poor, the unfortunate, the improvident, see no chance for making more than a bare living in the ensuing months of rain, and cold, and ice, and snow. The fashionable world is very gay, and strenuous preparations are being made to deduce new pleasures from old fountains that are nearly sucked dry. The chief interest of the nation is, of course, concentrated upon the war and all that appertains to it.—Rich and poor alike, in the contemplation of dead and dying soldiers, forget the price of coal, and would gladly relinquish any number of tons if the iron-clads stood in need of them. But whilst our soldiers, fighting or encamping, are happy in the consciousness of devotion to the Union, the gay and the rich, the young and the light-hearted, will be merry at home. Our places of amusement are crowded to overflowing, and all the resources of pleasure are ransacked in search of something new for our Athenians. But the attention which is thus concentrated from thousands of minds in the focii of particular interests only serves, at the present era, to augment, as much as possible, the general welfare. There are worlds of brilliant fashion, literature and pleasure, and of art and science, as well as of blood and warfare; and we are sure, however inexplicable it may seem, they all work together for good, for each involuntarily comprehends and assists the other.

Very many public and private exertions are made to assist the armies who defend us. Even the money which is spent in an hour or two's amusement goes toward this, for the sum which thus goes through the hands of manufacturers and tradesmen affords a very considerable proportion in the citizen's relief of the soldier. But whilst the brave abroad are provided for, and the poor at home are not forgotten, no one denies that a great amount of suffering that cannot be ameliorated will necessarily ensue throughout the coming winter. Civilization has not advanced to that superior stage at which it can administer adequate relief to all who suffer and are afflicted.—Foremost as we stand, as a nation, on the plane of humanity and intelligence, the world is yet on too low a level to understand the direct uses of its existence, and in this fate we share.

It is to be prayerfully hoped that this winter will not prove a terrible severe one. How to live luxuriously has become a matter of question to the luxurious. How to live cheaply is a subject for serious consideration to those in moderate circumstances. And how to live at all is a question which daily and nightly occurs to those in abject poverty. If in former seasons, when trial and distress were not so profusely scattered, existence became a hard and bitter burden, in what is trust to be placed now? Let the rich and the poor respect their mutual claims. Let the soldier and the citizen do likewise. Each who is true to himself fills up his sphere in the place of the Almighty; each in his sphere is necessary to the other. Let all remember this; so, when the winter has passed, and the spring is come, and the summer is glorious again, there will be a double bond of unity between the different classes of the commonwealth which render our Republic as proud as it is prolific.—*Phila. Press.*

An "Impudent and Fiendish" Convention.

[From the Nashville Union.

Ten of the prominent citizens of Missouri, four of them Congressmen elect, have published a call for a Convention of the "friends of freedom in the Slave States," to meet in Louisville, Ky., on the 8th of January, to interchange opinions, and to take such measures as may best conduce to perfect the work of emancipation. The *Louisville Journal*, the organ of the negro-worshippers and negro-traders in Kentucky, says:

"The call is indeed both impudent and revolutionary.* * * * *

"It is in fact not only impudent and revolutionary, but fiendish. It is a purpose fit to be conceived only by the demons in hell. And it is to accomplish this purpose that the red-handed Jacobins of Missouri have presumed to call a Convention in our city! What force of opinion and of scorn the people of Kentucky, amidst the bewildering events of the time, may launch against this infernal step (that is the discussion of slavery!) we know not, but we know there was a Kentucky once that would have brooked the eternal devil to keep his state in Louisville as easily as such Convention. Certain it is that never before in all the past has there been a period when such a Convention would have equally threatened the peace, and honor, and welfare of Kentucky, or would have equally merited the destroying blast of an indignant public opinion."

Thus raves the negro-worshipping organ. It is the rant of a drunken man.

To denounce a simple call for the anti-slavery convention as "an impudent, fiendish step," "fit to be conceived only by the devils in hell," would certainly provoke the indignation of every freeman, did not the character of the denunciator, consign the denunciation to contempt and derision. This is a day of free discussion and the crack of the slave-driving ruffian's whip has no terrors for Americans especially when the whip is in the hands of an editor whose loyalty is due to the fact that his office is within gunshot of the Indiana shore, and who dared not join the rebellion for fear of sharing the fate of the *Louisville Courier*. Truly it would be a strange thing if a convention of slaveholders, or of American citizens from any State, could not meet in New York, Cincinnati, or even Louisville, to discuss railroads, banks, education, religion, or even *negro slavery*. If slavery can shake the nation to its very foundations, and threaten it with ruin, why may not the people inquire into the expediency of its abolition? Great presumption indeed to call a convention "in OUR city" to discuss slavery, says the negro-worshipping organ. We think that anti-slavery conventions may as well meet there as pro-slavery conventions.

The President's Call For Volunteers. The Duty of Young men.

The question whether the President's call for volunteers shall be met within the period to which it is limited, depends mainly upon the public spirit of the young men. They are the class from which alone serviceable soldiers can be obtained. "Young men for war" is the accepted maxim in all nations. Their physical vigor and endurance, their elasticity and dash, particularly fit them for the field. The loyal States are very powerful in this class of population. Notwithstanding all the drain that has been made upon them, they still contain over two millions of men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. A sixth part of this number, properly armed, drilled and disciplined, and incorporated with our armies already in the field, might sweep off all that remains of this rebellion before next summer. There never was a more sacred call. Every young man who has a spark of manhood in his breast ought to give heed to it. The country has a right to the service of its stoutest arms without compelling that service: and it is far more honorable to go to the field as a volunteer than as a conscript. Many of the exemptions which the present law of Congress grants, particularly the three hundred dollar commutation, will probably be repealed before the drafting process is again applied; and there will be hereafter comparatively few chances of escaping the consequences of the lot when it is once drawn. The Government is determined to have the personal services of just so many young men as requires—voluntarily if it can, compulsorily if it must. It is not so much a question to the young men whether they shall go, as how they shall go—by choice or by coercion

Never has there been in the history of this country, and never probably will there be again, such another opportunity for young men who desire such a noble career. War is the most stirring of all human doings—the sphere of action which calls out the greatest energies of our nature.—In it real superiority tells the quickest and surest. In civil life mere circumstance has a great deal to do in shaping a young man's destiny. If in business, diligence or prudence can secure him from the common vicissitudes of the commercial world. If in a profession, his speedy advancement depends greatly upon fortunate connections and other influences quite independent of his real merits. Agriculture and the mechanic arts, however respectable in themselves, can hardly satisfy him who aspires to distinction. Politics, in these days of political degeneracy, present little inducement to the young man who relies upon his manhood; the changes are ten to one that chicanery would thwart him. But war, in its stern necessities, brings the young man surely to the fairest of tests; and when it is once proved that he has the true steel in him, there is no rank which he may not hope to reach. It is a matter of comparatively small consequence where he begins. No young private, however friendless or unknown, can exhibit a superior intelligence and promptness in the camp, or superior gallantry in the field, without attracting the notice of his superiors. Promotion is sure to come to him, because it is of vital interest to the entire army that it should be officered as efficiently as possible. He will not have to wait long, inasmuch as vacancies are constantly occurring both from the casualties of battle and from the forced resignations of those whose unfitness has been proved. From the day he put his foot into the ranks, the road to honor opens before him, broad and high; it is for him alone to fix his mark.—Many of our best colonels and even generals began their career as privates. The places thus won are far more valuable than any obtained by personal favor. We have known of many young men who failed to go into the service simply because they failed to get the commission they applied for. The military spirit—saying nothing of the patriotic—that can thus be dashed must be of a very poor sort. The very fact that these young men have been thus influenced to stay at home is pretty good proof that they deserve to be disappointed. The man of real soldierly qualities would be kept back for no such reason. Every soldierly fibre in him would be stimulated to make good his claim to what he has asked, and carve his way to a commission with his own good sword. So long as the ranks are open to him, he need rely upon no favors.

Not only military distinctions are to be won in the service to which the country now calls, but the best chances for future civil preferment. There is no country in the world in which military gallantry is more honored than in this; and he who has once proved himself true and faithful to the flag of the Republic, in the storm of battle, has a passport to the popular confidence that nothing else can give. It is certain that for the present generation the great majority of our offices of trust from Presidency down will be filled by men who have perilled their lives for the Stars and Stripes. The people will devolve their trusts upon the tried soldiers, both because they will love to honor them, and because they are thoroughly tired of professional politicians. No sordid, corrupt, faithless nature can belong to a true soldiers, and the people instinctively feel it.

Every young man, who seeks and honorable future, who cares to figure in the grandest drama of the century, who has spirit enough to feel that

"One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name."

who has soul enough to realize how sacred a thing is patriotism, should hasten to the help of his country in this its last decisive grapple with the monster treason, now as never before desperate. Duty and glory alike urge it.

Every effort should be made to meet the President's call by voluntary enlistment, and not by the other alternative of drafting. Public opinion should hold every State and country of the North strictly to its duty. It should be deemed a positive dishonor to any locality not to furnish its fair quota of men—a reproach analogous to that which would come from actual disloyalty itself. In times like these professions are of slight account, unless backed up by substantial acts. Every citizen every where, who has the slightest influence, owes that influence now to his country; and he may be sure that he can exert it in no more effective shape than in stimulating young men to respond to the call of the country for more soldiers.—*New York Times Nov.* 12.

How Horses Suffer in War.—Even the brute creation are doomed to bear their full share of the misery and suffering entailed by war. Not only must they face the flying shot and shell, and be torn and maimed on the field of strife, but they must suffer in dumb agony the pangs of consuming hunger. This calamity of starvation is especially severe upon the horses of the Army of the Cumberland, where it is impossible to haul a sufficient supply of forage from a distance, while the country near at hand is thoroughly depleted of this year's crop already. Hundreds of animals have consequently died of actual starvation, and the survivors are pitifully gaunt and lean. A correspondent writing from Chickamauga, says:

Even at headquarters horses are kept on short allowance, and many a brigadier's steed shows his ribs in bold relief. Chargers that were wont to revel in the lap of plenty, and lie down on soft beds of hay and straw, now poke their noses into empty racks, and chew fence rails in default of corn ears. The army wagons are meandering evidences of unappeased mule appetites. Every side board, tail board and tongue bears marks of hungry teeth, and many of these articles are gnawed away till nothing but the nails and screws remain. A horse of the Cumberland Army will eat himself loose from an ordinary hitching post in fifteen minutes, and a good sized wagon bed will be devoured by a hungry team in one night. An officer arrived in town the other evening, and accosting a darkey, inquired of him where he could find accommodations for his horse. Don't know, sah, 'bout the 'commodations. De fence rails is all gone, and dar aint nothin' for 'em to eat any more only a few barn doors, an' we want dem for the General's horse." Several times within the past week I have seen horses snap newspapers from the hands of unsuspecting officers and men, and devour them greedily.

☞ Subscribe for the Whig.

Plain Talk for the Hour.

There is a general disposition to regard some of the features of our national situation as inevitable evils; things to be lamented, but not to be avoided. A sort of optimism prevails, a belief that everything is working on toward success quite as fast as the nature of things will allow. It has been clearly shown that reverses may and do help us. We have more than once realized the "advantages of defeat." And good men whose souls are weary with the burden of the nation's suffering, are powerfully attracted by this comfortable view of our condition.

Doubtless there is a sense in which this theory is correct. We acknowledge the utmost force of the truth that it must take time to change and remove what is wrong; that we must wait as well as work. But we think this has been sufficiently insisted on. We have great need of patience, but we may have too much of it What the time demands is not resignation but energy. We want a faith which inspires action.

To accept the belief that a particular evil is inevitable is not the way to remove it. If it will require a long time and a great deal of work to remedy it, there is the more need that we begin at once and work hard. It will continue to be unavoidable while we let it alone.

The war will not end itself. We have unlimited faith in the power and ultimate success of right principles; but right principles are effective and triumphant only when they fill the hearts and guard the lives of men as a controlling inspiration We have no patience with the idle notion that just because we have Right on our side we shall, of course, succeed, whether we do much to achieve success or not. The triumph of the Right in this struggle is not yet secure beyond the possibility of failure, nor will it be for a long time to come.—*Winchester (Ind.) Journal, Nov.* 6.

A Call to Duty.

The fact that the great North-Western Fair at Chicago, for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union armies, which closed on 4th inst., was attended throughout by 4,000 paying visitors daily and that its aggregate receipts were over *Fifty-nine Thousand Dollars*, must challenge the attention and excite the emulation of the patriotic. The net proceeds paid into the treasury will hardly fall below Thirty, and may reach Forty Thousand Dollars. At least Five Thousand sick and wounded soldiers will doubtless be thereby rescued from privation and misery, many of them saved from a premature death.

Cannot Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St Louis, each rival this noble charity? Cannot New-York surpass it? May not Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester; Buffalo, Providence, Portland, Hartford or New-Haven Newark, Reading, Lancaster, Wilmington, Cleveland, &c., &c., approach it? We know it requires time and involves much hard work to get up such a Fair; but are not the patriotic women of the loyal States willing to do it? Thanksgiving is now but six days off, and we fear precious time is slipping away unimproved. Who will act?

Shocking Casuality.—The Ebensburg Alleghenian says that on the 4th inst., a young man named John D. Brown, formerly of Summerhill, Cambria county, but latterly a resident of Gloucester, N. J. came to his death by the following circumstances. He had gone out hunting alone, in the vicinity of Summerhill, on the morning of the above day, and when attempting to climb over a fallen tree, his gun—loaded with shot—was accidentally discharged, the load taking effect in his right temple, fracturing his skull, and tearing away a portion of the brain. Strange to say, he was not instantly killed, when found, in the afternoon, he was still living, and continued to breathe until about 7 o'clock, when he expired. The distressing condition of the sufferer was first discovered unto his friends through the fidelity of a dog that had accompanied him on his ill-starred expedition. When Mr. B, fell, the animal, with wonderful instinct, made its way back in the direction of home until it came up with two men, whom it induced by pitiful howling and singular behavior generally, to believe that something was wrong. Accordingly the men followed into the woods, the faithful dog leading the way, and in a short time the bleeding form of the unfortunate man was revealed to their astounded view. Medical aid was immediately summoned, but the sufferer was declared beyond the reach of earthly skill to heal. The deceased was an intelligent young man; of good moral character, and much esteemed by a large circle of friends. His remains were forwarded to Gloucestr, N.J. He was aged about 21 years.

☞ Poverty is a bully if you are afraid of it; but it is good-natured enough if you meet it like a man.

☞ Revenge is a more punctual paymaster than gratitude.

The Gospel for All.

Reported extract of an unpublished Sermon preached at the 1st M. E. Church, Sunday Nov. 1st, 1863, by Rev. B. Winans of the North Indiana Conference.

There is evidence enough here to satisfy the most skeptical heart, in reference to the divinity of the Bible. This evidence comes not to one particular class—not to a certain selected few. It comes alike to all. The poorest of the poor, with the rich, may share in the blessing of God's love. This is a light that shines on all in the church, as well as on all the sons of this world. Men in the distribution of their favors select the lofty, the great, the noble, the wise. Perhaps no greater miracle was revealed to the world, when the Savior made his appearance, than was found in the fact that the Gospel was preached to the poor. A complete change seems to have been introduced into the world. The Gospel is preached to the poor. That class, no doubt, regarded as outcasts, unworthy; now enriched and trusted. The sun of life to them trusted. The tree of life revealed; the way to heaven made good to them. Here is a truth that courts investigation. It seeks no care of the earth, as did the ancient oracles. It seeks no secluded place, but courts broad daylight, the blaze of the sun. In its mission of mercy, there is no obstruction present in its way, but what it will pierce through into the heart. This book manifests much to the whole world, with reference to the elevation and instruction of a favored class. But here comes truth that breathes universal good to the whole race—a truth that proposes to illuminate every mind—a truth that in heaven astounds angels, yet softened down to the incarnate word of God, becomes truth for the child—truth for the adult, and truth for the aged. A truth that comes right to the heart—that comes to illuminate; to pierce; to light up the mind of man on every hand. It is not for the enlightened portion, but to illuminate every nook and corner of this earth of ours.

Every House has its Cross.

A widow lady was almost in despair from the variety of hindrances, vexations, and disappointments she had to endure. She was quite overwhelmed with her domestic crosses, and had scarcely heart to go on with her daily conflicts. "No other roof." she complained. "is so constantly beset with misery as mind." She had no idea that any neighbor of hers was half so crossed as herself, Judging, as she did, from outward appearances. But it pleased God to teach her a lesson, through the instrumentality of a dream, which was the wholesomest medicine of which she could have partaken.

One night she dreamed that a whole town stood before her, and every house in it bore a cross against its door; on one it was a very large one, on the next it was of less size, and on others, though they were very few, it was but a small one.—Among all these crosses, however, none appeared to her so unconsiderable and light to carry as that at her own door.—She woke a new creature. What she had seen she had understood; and she recollected Christ's saying, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me." She fell down upon her knees at once, and prayed God to pardon her for her complaining, murmuring, repining spirit, and besought him to release her from it, and fill her with a spirit of patience, submissiveness, and content with his orderings. And she implored him also to endow her with his strengthening grace to bear her cross, which from that hour forward she found to be light, as compared with the cross her own weakness had given her to bear.—"Yes." she exclaimed, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me,' for his 'yoke is easy, and his burden is light.'"

A Blessed Day.

What a blessed day is Sunday to the man who necessarily catches but brief glimpses of home during the toiling week, who is off in the morning while little eyes are still closed in slumber, nor back at night till they are again sealed by sleep! What would he know of the very children for whom he toils were it not for the blessed breathing respite of Sunday? What honest working man's child will ever forget this day, when, clean and neat, it is his privilege to climb papa's knee, and hang about his neck, and tell him all the news which goes to make up his narrow little world. "Narrow," did we say? We recall the word, for it widens out into the boundless ocean of eternity. Sunday for the working man's children! So would we have it—a day hallowed by sweet, pure home influences; when the little band, quite complete, shall rest from their labor, and Love shall write it down the blessed day of all the seven.

☞ The pleasure of doing good is the art of being contented with what we have.

☞ Domestic quiet is a jewel; love the light of it.

THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, NOV'R. 28, 1863.

Shall We Have Another Draft.

By order of the Provost Marshall General the Boards of Enrollment are required to publish in alphabetical order, by at least five posters in every sub-district, the names of all men enrolled. Notice will be given by advertisement on the printed lists, and in the newspapers, that any person enrolled may appear before the Board and claim to have his name stricken off, *prior to the draft,* for any cause which would lawfully exempt him after the draft, such as alienage, non-residence, unsuitableness of age, manifest and permanent physical disability &c.

This publication will enable the people of sub-districts to discover any omissions or mistakes in names, which may have been made by enrolling officers, all of which they are requested to report to the Board, so that equal justice may be done to all parties.

This is a very important order, and its effect will be to render the next draft far more productive of men fit for service than was the last. But another effect will be *greatly to increase the chances of able-bodied men to be drawn;* for it will leave the lists very considerably reduced.

It is certain, we believe, that a strong effort will be made to induce Congress, early in the session, to strike out or greatly modify the commutation clause, thus practically leaving to the able-bodied drafted man no alternative but service, either by himself or a substitute.

There is, however, a way—a good, honorable, profitable way—to avert this heavy but indispensable infliction, and that is by filling up the quota of each sub-division by volunteers, who will not only receive the liberal bounty offered by the governments, but be entitled to choose the regiments in which they desire to serve.

Suppose the allotment to a district to be twenty-five volunteers, the aggregate of the bounty to those twenty-five men, supposing them to be all raw recruits, would be $7,550, which would be all lost to the district under the draft. Then suppose twenty-five men are drawn; they must either go or find substitutes. Let those estimate who can how much loss and distress that would entail upon the people.—Under the law, with the $300 clause out, (a clause against which there has been so much clamor among demagogues) none but those who are really wealthy could avoid personal service; for the price of substitutes would be so exorbitant that men in moderate circumstances, such as nine-tenths of our farmers and artisans are, will be unable to procure them.

With a little spirited, energetic, concerted and liberal effort on the part of the people of each district, this draft can easily be averted; but if the opportunity to do so is suffered to pass by, the conscription will be the only alternative.

Taking the Slaves.

Many persons have such a horror for the taking of the black property of slave owners in Maryland that they are almost ready to advocate secession to avoid this evil. A little scrap of history has come under our notice which clearly shows that the President is not without a precedent.

After the battle of Cannæ in which Hannibal defeated the Roman army under the Consul Varra, Livy says, "The urgent necessity, and the scarcity of men of free condition, occasioned their adopting a new method of raising soldiers, and in an extraordinary manner. They purchased with *the public money,* eight thousand stout *young slaves;* asking each whether he was willing to serve in the wars. * * * "They preferred employing this kind of soldiers, though they had it in their power to ransom the prisoners at a less expense."

Here is the question, why did they prefer this mode of raising an army to ransoming the prisoners as was customary? Because they preferred employing this kind of soldiers. A lasting testimony that prejudice, however strong, and however arbitrary, cannot ignore the fact that servitude does not entirely obliterate sentiments of valor and true courage, and that the Roman people, better judges of military capacity than whom never existed; were willing to entrust the safety of the Republic to eight thousand slaves whilst their own noble free citizens were herded together like frightened wild beasts at Canusinna. Shame on the free American citizen who is so gangrened by a jealousy of race as to repudiate all ideas of capacity in any other race but our own, for the high duties of humanity and virtue.

General Banks in Texas.

At last we have something cheering from Texas. The expedition that sailed lately from New Orleans, under command of Major General Banks, has effected a landing on the Rio Grande, without opposition, and there was no loss of life except from the swamping of a single boat. The rebels appear to have abandoned Fort Brown without firing a gun, and afterwards to have set fire to Brownsville. A street fight, while the fire was raging, between the rebel soldiers and citizens and the Union men who tried to stop the conflagration, must have presented a fearful spectacle. Brownsville is now ours, and we have thus gained a most important foothold in Texas. We may make it a base of operations for a march into the interior or for the ascent of the Rio Grande, across which the Texans have, for two years or more, been carrying on a most profitable trade. Having a large land and naval force there, we are also in a convenient position to take care of our interests, in case the French army in Mexico should have any designs upon Texas, as has been several times hinted. We presume that the recent movement of General Franklin through Louisiana, towards Texas, was only a feint, intended to draw McGruder's forces away from the South, so that Gen. Banks might have less opposition. It has succeeded admirably, and at the last accounts Franklin's forces were coming back deliberately. Part of his troops may now be sent to Brownsville to strengthen Gen. Banks, who will thus have a larger force than the rebels can concentrate against him.

Union Triumph in Delaware.

The country will be satisfied with Delaware. Hon. N. B. Smithers, Unconditional Union candidate for Congress, is elected without opposition. We commend the good taste of the disloyal party in concealing its insignificance, and withdrawing from a useless contest. We know, however, that Mr. Brown's name was withdrawn, the day before the election, to give color to the charge that the Government intended to forcibly interfere with the election, and that prominent politicians in other States advised the Copperhead leaders in Delaware to adopt this course. It is the last resort of a defeated and disloyal party.

The Right way to Go to Work.

The Indianapolis *Journal* publishes two columns of extracts from the Indiana county papers, all of which show that the enthusiasm for volunteering in that State has reached a very high pitch. The counties are generally paying a bounty of one hundred dollars in addition to that offered by the government, and in some cases increasing the pay of the volunteer ten dollars a month. There will be no draft in that State.

—Now why should not Blair county, and every other county in Pennsylvania, take timely counsel, and set about meeting the President's call in so practical, effective, and honorable a way, as those Indianians have shown us?

The Army of the Potomac.

The Washington Star of the 23d inst. says it is not known in official circles here that the Army of the Potomac has moved, nor is it expected it will move to-day.

It intimates that General Thomas is about taking advantage of Longstreet's movements against Burnside.

The *Republican,* extra, this morning, says: This morning, at dawn of day, the grand Army of the Potomac broke camp near the north bank of the Rapidan, and with ten days cooked rations in haversacks and wagons, commenced an advance movement upon the enemy, under order of Gen. Meade. It is supposed that before noon to-day the whole of our army will be beyond the Rapidan. Gen Lee must fight or run. If Lee has resisted the crossing of Meade's forces, there has been a battle before this; If Lee does not resist our crossing, it evident he is not strong enough to fight outside of fortifications. It will soon be known where Lee's army is, exactly for Meade will not stop until he finds it, if he has to go to the walls of Richmond.

☞ The Altoona Editor of the Standard will receive attention.

Celebration at Gettysburg.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

ITS DEDICATION AND CONSECRATION.

Address of President Lincoln

GETTYSBURG, November 19.—The Presidential train arrived here on Wednesday evening, but the Governors' train was delayed by a slight accident to the engine till nearly midnight, and the various Governors were not able to participate in the proceedings of the night, which were of a lively character.

The President, Secretary Seward and Colonel Forney were serenaded, and each severally replied to the compliment.

The President said he was happy to see so many of his friends present, to participate in the ceremonies, but he would make no speech as he had nothing particular to say. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Seward was loudly called for. He said he was now sixty years of age, and for forty years he had been in public life. This however, was the first time he had ever dared to address the people residing upon the borders of Maryland. He anticipated forty years ago that the battle of freedom would be fought upon this ground and that slavery would die. [Loud cheering.] There had been a great issue between the people of the country, North and South, and it was now being determined in the contest. He was anxious to see slavery die by peaceful means and by moral means, if possible, and now he was destined to see it die by the fate of war.—[Applause.] Thus Pennsylvania—beautiful, capricious, rich and furtile Pennsylvania—was an evidence of what the spirit of freedom had done for the Union. We would not abandon this contest until we had one hope, one country, one destiny and one nationality.

Colonel Forney made a brief speech, referring to the politicial aspect of the campaign, and particularly to the services of Douglas to the Union. He paid a eulogy to the President, and spoke of him as one that would live in history as the saviour of the country.

THE DEDICATION.

GETTYSBURG, November 19.—The ceremonies attending the dedication of the National Cemetery commenced this morning by a grand military and civic display under the command of Major-general Couch, the programme of which has already been published.

The line of parade was taken up at ten o'clock and proceeded through the principal streets of the Cemetery, where the military formed in line and saluted the President.

At a quarter past 11 o'clock the head of the procession arrived at the main stand. The President and members of the Cabinet, together with the chief military and civil dignitaries, took their positions on the stand, the President being seated between Messrs. Seward and Everett, after a reception marked with respect and perfect silence due to the solemnity of the occasion, every man among the immense gathering uncovering on his appearance.

The military then formed in lines extending around, the area between the stand and the military being occupied by civilians, comprising about 15,000 people and including men women and children.—The attendance of ladies was quite large.

The military escort comprised one squadron of cavalry, two batteries of artillery, and a regiment of infantry, being the regular funeral escort of honor paid to the highest officers in the service

After the performance of the funeral military dirge by Birgfeld's Band, an eloquent prayer was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Stockton, Chaplain of the House of Representatives. At the close of the prayer the band played a dirge.

Marshal Lamon then read a letter from General Winfield Scott, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the ceremonies of dedication.

Marshal Lamon then introduced the Honorable Edward Everett, the orator of the day.

The President then delivered the following dedicatory speech:

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. [Applause.] Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met in a great battle field of that war; we are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives, that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this; but, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground.—The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or to detract. [Applause.] The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.—[Applause.] It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work, that they have thus far so nobly carried on. [Applause.] It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us that from the honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion. That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, [applause;] that the Nation shall under God, have a new birth of freedom; that the Government of the people by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [Long applause.]

Three cheers were given for the President of the United States and Governors of the States.

After the delivering of this address, the dirge and benediction closed the exercise, and the immense assembly seperated about two o'clock.

About three o'clock in the afternoon, the Fifth New York regiment of heavy artillery, Colonel Murray, was marched to the temporary residence of Gov Seymour, where they passed in review before the Governor, presenting a handsome spectacle. Upon the conclusion of this ceremony, which attracted quite a crowd of sightseers, Governor Seymour presented a handsome silk regimental standard to the regiment.

A Battle in East Tennessee.

Burnside Fighting Longstreet

The ENEMY REPULSED

A FIERCE & BLOODY CONTEST.

Our Army Falls Back on Knoxville.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 18.—General Longstreet, after crossing the Tennessee river, on Saturday morning the 14th inst., was attacked in the afternoon by General Burnside, who drove the advance guard back to within a mile of the river edge.—By nightfall Longstreet crossed the remainder of his troops, and on Sunday morning advanced in force.

Gen. Burnside, finding it impossible to cope with him with the small force at his disposal, fell back to Lenoir, the rear guard skirmishing heavily with the enemy through the day. Three desperate charges were made upon our positions during Sunday night, but they were handsomely repulsed.

On Monday morning Gen. Burnside evacuated Lenoir, but owing to the energy with which the rebel pursuit was kept up, it was determined to give them a decided check, and accordingly he came into line of battle at Campbell Station, when a fight ensued, lasting from late in the forenoon until dark. Our first position commanding the road from both sides, the infantry deployed in front of this, and were soon attacked by the enemy, who made several gallant charges, and finally succeeded by out-flanking our men in driving them to the cover of the batteries, which now opened a terrible and destructive fire.

The rebels retired before it, gave way, and eventually fell back to the river. It was now 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the rebels showed a desire to renew the fight, and having brought three batteries to their assistance, General Burnside fell back to a more desirable position, and again gave them battle. The contest continued, closing at nightfall, with our troops in possession of their own ground.

The object of the fight having been attained, and as the detention of the rebels had enabled our trains to get all in the advance, our troops fell back during the night, and early on Tuesday morning reached Knoxville, where a general battle is expected to be fought to-morrow.

Yesterday the rebel advance guard attacked our outposts upon the Loudon and Clifton roads, and heavy skirmishing was continued all day.

This morning the fight was resumed, when the fog which had set in during the night had lifted. The rebels finding it impossible to drive our men with infantry, brought several guns into position, and poured in a flanking fire. In the afternoon they brought forward a heavy force of infantry once more, and after a brief skirmish, charged our position. A terrific hand-to-hand conflict occurred, both sabres and revolvers being used on both sides; our men fought with the greatest gallantry, but at last were compelled to fall back about a third of a mile to a strong line, which they hold to-night. We have to regret the wounding of General Sykes, of the cavalry, who commanded the outpost. His condition is critical.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith, of the 20th Michigan, was killed at Campbell's Station. Our loss in that fight was between 200 and 300. Our loss to-day will not exceed 150.

The enemy's loss on Monday, owing to the severe fire of our artillery, could not have been less than 1,000. Their loss to-day is estimated at 400 or 500.

Knoxville Still in our Possession.

The Enemy Repulsed on the 20th inst.

GRANT AND THOMAS MOVING TO SUPPORT BURNSIDE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.

Major Gen. Foster has arrived here and will leave for Knoxville to-day.

The official advices from East Tennessee up to 11 o'clock yesterday morning, were encouraging at that time. Firing at Knoxville was heard by extreme outposts from Cumberland Gap.

Adjutant Stanley, of the 12th Kentucky Cavalry, arrived at Cumberland Gap yesterday, and brings hopeful news of the situation.

Burnside is still holding out and notified the citizens that he would certainly hold Knoxville.

The rebel force opposing him is estimated at 36,000.

Knoxville is not closely invested, the enemy having withdrawn from the south side of the river, and we forage there.

The artillery fighting on the 19th and 20th was very severe. The enemy sustained heavy loss.

Brigadier General Saunders, who was wounded at Campbell's Station, a few days ago, has since died. Col. Wolford is slightly wounded.

The *Commercial* says, the withdrawal of the enemy from the south side of Knoxville, is significant of decisive repulse.—Burnside is holding Knoxville under instructions from Grant, and it is not to be supposed, therefore, that the forces under Thomas, Hooker and Sherman are wasting their time during the momentous days.—We are in hourly expectation of receiving intelligence of the most important character.

THE END IN VIEW.

For many months we had been accustomed to hear a continual reiteration from the rebels at the south, and their sympathizers at the north, of the abundance of their crops of corn and wheat, as illustrating the folly of our expectation of necessity reducing them to extremities. But at last the tone has changed. So great has the destitution become that it can no longer be concealed. Bread riots have been of frequent occurrence. Our unfortunate prisoners of war in the hands of the rebels are in danger of perishing of starvation, and the rebel journals say plainly that as the people of the south have as much as they can do to provide food for themselves, it can hardly be expected that they will starve in order to feed their prisoners.

This argument is irresistible; and yet what a state of affairs it represents as prevailing in rebeldom. The cultivation of tobacco, cotton, rice and sugar being stopped because of the inability to get the crops to market, the agricultural industry of the south has been chiefly devoted to the raising of breadstuffs and provision. Population, never dense in the rebel States, has during the war, suffered heavily from the exodus northward to the free States, seaward to Europe, or Southward to the West Indies. The waste of life by the course of the war has also been very serious, and the depopulation of the slave districts has been sweeping and general. Yet notwithstanding the extraordinary fertility of the south, and the reduced population, the fatal blast of starvation seems to be desolating the rebel States.

Much of this may be traced to the successes of our arms, whereby the grater part of the grain-growing districts have been lost to the rebels. West Virginia was the first of these they lost, and they have since either ruined all the rest of the grain districts of Virginia by the war or have given them up to us. Tennessee and Kentucky are gone. Texas is cut off. Arkansas and Missouri are conquered. Northern Alabama and Mississippi, once such flourishing grain districts, are now either desolate or in our hands. East Tennessee was their last granary, and that being gone, they have no resource left except the upland regions of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and southern Virginia.

Under ordinary circumstances, the population of these regions was too spare, and the agriculture too feeble to be depended upon for a large supply; and now when the pressure is come, the land is wild and unreclaimed, forest dense, no roads in existance, and the men who would be needed to open settlements and clear away the wilderness are in the army or dead, or fled to foreign lands, or to the free States. To add to the alarming nature of the crisis, the largest and most threatening armies acting against the rebellion are now bearing down on this very upland region, and render the extension of agriculture there almost an impossbility. The rebel forces essential to the defence of that border must either lay waste the country to find substance, and so prevent the farmers extending their cultivation or they must put the rebel authorities to an enormous expense for the transportation of supplies.

Perhaps the peril in the rebel States arises in a great degree from a cause which has up to the present time, been overlooked at the north. We allude to the gradual receding of population, both free and slave, as the tide of war rolled inward to the heart of rebeldom. From all the desolated regions of Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and even from Kentucky, Arkansas, and Missouri, the rebels have been gathering within the rebel lines, which as they go farther into cottondom; condense the vast mass into a gradually narrowing compass. Georgia, South Carolina; Central North Carolina, and Southern Virginia, are now crowded with people from all parts of the south, and the number of slaves carried thither by their owners is incredible.

Some estimates make the number of slaves alone, driven into this district, from one million to eighteen hundred thousand, and when we add to this the vast number of whites, the collection of people seems appalling. If these figures are questioned, let us ask what, then, has become of the population once so numerous in the States named? We can account for only a limited number of the slaves as within our lines, and the same may be said of the whites. This concentration of fugitives has been constantly increasing with every advance of our armies, while at the same time the resources of the rebels for food have been just as steadily decreasing. Thus the great question with them is becoming one of food, and however the nerve of the rebel chiefs may have served them hitherto, this is something more calculated to task it than ever. These millions of starving people cannot be fed by hard fighting, nor by loud talk, nor by newspaper bluster, nor by desperate resolutions. Running the blockade with foreign arms and munitions will not furnish bread for the hungry. The rich granaries of the north are inacessible.

No more do the beeves of Texas furnish meat for the rebels of Virginia and Georgia. Arkansas, ruined and desolate, can scarcely feed herself. East Tennessee is closed by a wall of bayonets. At Chattanooga Grant's army hangs like a cloud, ready for a descent upon Georgia, and every day increase the troubles of the enemy by involving the necessity of greater supplies and forces there to oppose our advance. The rebel war department has practised the habit of subsisting the rebel armies upon the country where the operations are conducted, and thus it happens that while we can afford to wait patiently they cannot. Whenever they cannot advance, the exhausting of the country compels them to retreat. In view of the suffering and want now confessed to prevail in rebeldom, it is difficult to see how the rebellion can be protracted six months longer.—*U. S. Gazette.*

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The intelligence received from the Army of the Potomac to night, is that a cavalry skirmish between about two hundred rebels, and a portion of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry took place yesterday morning at Germania ford, on the Rappidan. The rebels crossed the river, when our men fell back upon our infantry pickets.—The loss was small, but some of our men were captured.

There are frequent reviews and division drills, the country and the weather being favorable for such purposes.

Hundreds of contrabands could be profitably employed in the Army of the Potomac, as drivers, &c. In one artillery brigade alone a sufficient number of soldiers are employed as wagoners and teamsters to man a six-gun battery, for want of negroes.

Last evening some cannonading was heard in the direction of Rapidan, south of Culpepper, but no particulars had been received when the messenger left the army, this afternoon.

No sutlers are yet granted transportation for stores to the army. A few occasionally find their way out, but are liable to arrest and the confiscation of their goods.

The paymasters are busy in the proper discharge of their duties in almost if not all the army corps.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Clair sts.

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THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST. **$35** Pays for a full Commercial Course. ☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

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☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

IRON AND NAILS.

THE subscribers having leased the **Portage Iron Works** for a number of years, will keep on hand and for sale at all times, in large or small quantities,

FLAT, ROUND, AND BAR IRON;

HOOP, OVAL, HALF OVAL, and SHEET IRON.

Also—Nails, Brads, Spikes, and Fence Nails, all of which they will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

From our long experience in the business, we doubt not that we shall be able to render satisfaction to all who may be pleased to send us orders. VAN ALLEN & CO.

Duncansville, May 3—1-28.

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.

PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE,

127 Bowery New York, Post Office Box, 4586.

Oct. 31.-1y.

STRAY COW.—Came to the premises of the subscriber near Canoe creek, Frankstown township, about six weeks ago, a white milk Cow, 12 or 14 years old, with her sides a little brown, no other marks.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. JOSEPH STACY.

Nov. 14, 1863.-3t.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

☞ In order that all hands may celebrate Thanksgiving day, we issue the Whig this week, a little in advance of our usual time.

☞ Our Government now holds 31,000 rebel prisoners.

☞ There are 48,000 negroes armed and in the service of the Government.

☞ Rebel papers say that their great ram Missouri, built at Shreveport, La., is a total failure. She cost $500,000.

☞ Mr. Charles Maize, of Yellow Springs, is informed that his Bill is $4.—Please send it through the Post Office at our risk.

ANOTHER STRIKE.—On Tuesday last, the Coal diggers on the Allegheny mountains struck for higher wages. All digging has stopped.

☞ The President is reported to have said that the next two weeks would be the most momentous period of the rebellion.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.—The printing of the National Bank Notes commenced on Monday in New York. The Treasurer puts a gilt letter on the paper before sending it to the engravers.

☞ Some of the ladies in Hartford appear in the streets without hoops, but with dresses that come only to the ankle, disclosing balmoral boots and striped stockings. One of the Hartford papers thinks this a "pleasant reform."

☞ A Letter from Knoxville, Tennessee, of the 8th instant, says recruiting for the federal army is still going on in East Tennessee. Between eight and ten thousand recruits are already actually enrolled.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Amanda Sieger a young lady of sixteen, residing in Richmond township, Berks county, was burned to death on Wednesday, by her clothes taking fire while she was engaged in drying flax.

TERRIBLE.—A little girl aged four years, daughter of Charles Watson, of Chicques, Lancaster county, was burned to death on Sunday evening, by her clothes taking fire. In the absence of the mother, the little girl raked the coals from a stove, which was the cause of the accident. A child in a cradle narrowly escaped, as its clothing was also on fire.

A SAW-MILL—VERY CHEAP.—As we have no time, even in these good days for lumbering, to run our Saw Mill, we will sell it. It is a new and complete Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c. &c. We offer the whole concern for $1000 on long payments, just half the cost. Speak quick if you want a bargain.

ATTENTION FARMERS.—I offer for sale about six hundred acres of wood land in the Mill Run Gap, at the foot of the Allegheny Mountain 1½ miles above Baker's Furnace. I would ask the attention of the farmers in this neighborhood who need rail timber, as this is perhaps the only lot of timber for sale convenient to them. Call immediately on the undersigned, if you wish a bargain.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.

BRIDGE BLOWN DOWN.—On Saturday night last the new Bridge which had just been raised over the creek near John H. Stifler's farm, above town, was blown down by the high wind and greatly damaged.—It had not been fully stayed or finished. The loss of the contractors, (Messrs. Fries & Ginggery,) is considerable by the breaking of the timbers and the re raising.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—Thomas Elway has recovered nearly all the goods stolen from his shop in Altoona last week. Two darkies, who were suspected of being the robbers, were discovered in a freight car near Harrisburg with the goods. They made their escape. Mr. Elway's loss foots up $82.

THE WORK OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.—The labors of the Sanitary Commission have been directed with much success to the alleviation of the suffering on the battle-field, and thousands through their instrumentality have been helped in their trying situations while suffering from sickness and wounds caused by contact with the enemies of the Union.

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE CONFISCATION ACT.—The U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia has just decided that it cannot limit the sale of rebel estates under the confiscation act to the term of the traitor's life; that such limitation is not the intent of the act of Congress, and in the case of Hugh Latham, the Court, by Judge Underwood, ordered a sale and an execution of a deed in fee by the Sheriff to purchaser.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A METHODIST MINISTER.—We learn from the Mercer *Dispatch*, that on Tuesday night, the 3d inst., in New Wilmington, a murderous attempt was made to assassinate the Rev. J. B. Orwig, pastor of the M. E. Church of that place. He was returning from the post office at about 8 o'clock in the evening, when some cowardly ruffian attacked him, first knocking him down by striking him on the back of the head, and while he was yet senseless from the effects of the blow, attempting to take his life by cutting his jugular vein. The instrument entered just back of the vein, cutting backwards and inflicting a serious if not fatal wound. He had received previously three different anonymous notes threatening his life, from what source is not known.

WEALTH OF THE TERRITORIES.—The report of the Commisioner of the General Land Office, will show that the following territories are rich in gold and silver: Idaho, Nevada, Washington, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. New Mexico and Idaho are especially rich in gold. In the former it is now being dug out with the rudest implements in astonishing quantities. There are also gold deposits in Utah, but the Mormons do all in their power to prevent the settlement of the country by any other than those of their own faith. The richest mines yet found in Arizona are on the branches of the Rio Colorado, which runs into the Gulf of California. The Territories of Idaho, Coleraado and Arizona have also large beds of coal. Reports from Surveyor-General Clark, of New Mexico, fully establish the truth of rich desposits of gold in Arizona.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A young man named Morrison M'Cartney, a resident of Logan township, this county, who was for some time past employed as a brakesman on a freight train on the Northern Central railway, between Harrisburg and Baltimore, came to his death suddenly, a few days since, in a manner unknown. He was found dead on the bumper of a car on the train on which he was employed, with a severe contusion on his head. It is supposed that he was standing on the top of a car and was struck by a bridge which knocked him down, and that he fell in the position in which he was found.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE WIVES AND MOTHERS OF THOSE NOW CONFINED IN REBEL PRISONS.—The department at Washington have concluded to pay to the wives and widowed mothers of the officers and soldiers now confined in the various rebel prisons the back pay, the same as the soldier would receive himself. This is an excellent rule, it will relieve the distress of many a family, besides it will be the means of many an unfortunate prisoner being comforted, as no doubt their family after receiving the pay will remit to them in way of clothing, &c.

WILL SHE NOT TRY TO DO BETTER.—We have more complaints from our subscribers at Duncansville about the non-delivery of the WHIG to them. We sent a copy one year to Samuel Confer, who informs us that he never received them. The Post *Mistress* never notified us that they were not lifted. Our only recourse is to institute suit against the Post *Mistress* to recover our dues. We must express the hope that there will soon be some reform in some way about that office.

Call and See him.

Mr. W. H. CHAMBERLIN has greatly enlarged and fitted up in elegant style the store room lately occupied by Mr. James Condron, on the corner of Montgomery & Mulberry streets, where he will be pleased to accommodate all who may desire Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hats & Caps, Furs, and all variety of Goods, including Ladies' fine cloak cloths, &c. &c.

IRON CITY COLLEGE.—Perhaps the most successful Commercial College in the West is the above, which has now reached a degree of prosperity hitherto unexampled, even before our national troubles. So numerous are the applications that it is difficult to furnish accommodations for all the students who desire to enter. The policy of the Principals has been to give Diplomas to no one not thoroughly qualified in every department of study, and this has resulted in giving the institution such a reputation as is of great value to its graduates, giving them great advantages in securing them situations. The teachers are all well accomplished and attentive, and a course here secures a thorough commercial education. For terms, &c. see advertisement.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—On Wednesday morning last, one of the most terrible and fatal accidents that was ever witnessed on the Penn'a Rail Road, occurred to the Stock Express Train Eastward, while standing at Conemaugh Station. To the rear of each stock train is a callaboose car, for the accommodation of drovers and those in charge of the stock. In addition to the Engine in front, the train was being pushed up the grade by Engine No 174.—While the train was stopping at the station waited to allow this Engine to take in coal and water it blew up. The fire-box was blown off and the boiler was raised up and thrown on top of the callaboose car, in which were a number of drovers and their helps. The result was that,

John Finley, engineer, was so badly injured that he died on Tuesday morning.

Chas. Donehoe, fireman, was thrown a considerable distance from the engine, receiving a severe shock and a number of bruises, but it is thought he will recover.

James Mills, flagman, who was standing on the rear bumper of the callaboose car, had his arm broken, head cut and was otherwise bruised and also badly scalded. From the latter his life is endangered.

Nathan Rosenvaux, a Jew pedler, hailing from No. 70 Mott Street, New York City; who was a passenger in the callaboose car, had his right arm torn off just below the shoulder and was badly scalded He died on Tuesday morning.

John Hodge, of Kentucky, employed by one of the drovers, was instantly killed, as was also another man who was unknown to any person on the train. There were no papers or marks about him whereby to discover who he was, or where he was from.—[Tribune.

MAN KILLED.—On Monday afternoon last, a German named John Wicker, a laborer on the track train on the Mountain Division, was thrown from a truck, near Kittanning Point, and fell upon the track in such a position that the train passed over his left arm and leg, breaking and injuring both to such an extent that amputation was rendered necessary. This was performed by Drs. Christy and Gemmill, at the Exchange Hotel, to which place he was taken. But medical skill was of no avail in his case, and on Tuesday evening death put an end to his sufferings. He leaves a wife and two children, who live some place on Mill Run, above town.—[Tribune.

A CONTRACTOR CONVICTED OF FRAUD.—A Philadelphia contractor named John R Sterter, having contracted to furnish to the Government one hundred thousand pounds of Rio Coffee, roasted and ground, stipulating in his contract that a chemical analysis should show it to be pure in all respects, but having delivered an impure article, which was rejected, he was called to account, tried for fraud by Court Martial, and was found guilty and sentenced yesterday to five years imprisoment in the Penitentiary, The President and Secretary of War approved of the sentence: The official order declares that it is the evident intention of the Government to publish all fraudulent contractors.

☞ A gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of charge), the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing JOHN B. OGDEN,
oct10-3m] No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

EDITOR OF THE WHIG:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by returned mail without charge. THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
Chemist.
oct.10-3m. 831 Broadway, N.Y.

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RETAIL PRICES.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$7,50
Extra " "	7,25
Superfine,	7,00
White wheat per bushel,	$1,35
Red " "	1,25
Rye per bushel,	1,12
Corn per bushel, new,	100
Oats per bushel,	60
Barley per bushel,	1,00
Potatoes per bushel,	80
Cloverseed per bushel,	7,50
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,50
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,25
Hay per ton,	25,00
Butter per pound,	25
Eggs per dozen,	15

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

Nov. 23.

FLOUR—	
Superfine	$7 15
Extra	6 60
Extra Family	7 25
Rye Flour	6 75
WHEAT—	
Red	1 60@1 69
White	2 00@2 05
RYE—	1 20
CORN,	1 25
OATS,	83
CLOVERSEED,	7 00@7 50
FLAX SEED	3 15

MARRIED.

On Sunday last by G. W. Cunningham Esq. Henry Ling, to Miss Mary Hershberger, all of Frankstown.

DIED.

In Huntingdon, on Sunday last, J. H. O. Corbin, Esq, District Attorney of Huntingdon County, aged 25 years.

On Monday night last, Mrs. Charles, wife of John Charles, jr., of this place.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

LETTING for the grading of the Newry Branch Rail Road, will be held at the House of Landon Reives, in Newry, Blair co., Penna., on Monday, the 14th day of December, 1863. Sealed proposals will be received by Francis McCoy, President of the Road, up to Saturday, the 12th of December, 1863. Specifications for grading the Road can be seen by calling upon the President, or Alexander Knox, in Newry.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
ADAM HOOVER Sec'y.
Newry, Nov. 23d, 1863.-3t

SAMUEL CALVIN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Penna.
Nov. 27-1863

Abstract of Exemptions

Granted to drafted persons by the Board of Enrollment in the 17th district State of Pennsylvania from Nov. 16th Nov. 18th, 1863, inclusive, with the cause of exemption stated in each case:

J. M. Markley,	Taylor tp.,	Centre co., non res.
B. E. Cluck,	Logan tp.,	Blair co., in ser. 3d Mar.
M. McLaughlin,	"	fath. motherless chil.
T. C. Yingling,	"	in service 3d March.
John Kesser,	Altoona,	alienage.
Levi Kellitz,	Logan tp.,	epilepsy.
Wm. Mountain,	"	elected by mother.
John Ryan,	"	unsuitableness age.
T. Brannan,	"	external curv. spine.
Thomas Cook,	Altoona,	unsuitableness age.
John A. Smith,	Logan tp,	pd. com.
Alfred Smith,	Antis tp.,	pd. com.
James Hidler,	Altoona,	non residence.
G. S. Myers,	Logan,	dislocation left shoulder
J. Young,	"	pd. com.
J. Shingler,	"	"
James Shellenbarger,	Altoona,	pd. com.
W. McClellan,	Logan,	atrophy & debility leg.
T. A. Griffin,	"	consumption.
Sam'l Caldwell,	"	only son widow.
Moses Burkhem,	Greenfield tp.,	pd. com.
Jon. Z. King,	Meno tp.,	Mifflin co., pd. com.
E. B. Collins,	Logan,	Blair co., in serv. 3d Mar.
Thomas Kough,	Logan,	uns. of age.
J. B. Bowles,	"	in service 3d March.
Wm. Myers,	"	"
Thos. Kane,	"	support aged parents
J F Robinson,	"	fath. moth. child.
Wm. Walker,	"	dis.
J M Hutchinson,	"	pd. com.
Max. Gwin,	"	only son widow.
Jacob Hartle,	"	dis.
J. England,	"	dis.
John A Clare,	"	non residence.
D W Cressler,	"	paid com.
T Lingerfelter,	"	"
W H Yingling,	"	dis.
Andrew Walker,	"	pd. com.
J A Anderson,	"	"
J A Haggerty,	"	"
D A Sipe,	"	"
Tubert Keirn,	"	in service 3d March.
F Wagoner,	"	dis.
A Boyle,	"	only son aged par.
John Ginter,	"	two brothers in serv.
Chas. Nicely,	"	dis.
B O'Conner,	"	elected by mother
H Walker,	"	paid com.
John S Calvert,	"	"
George Hall,	"	in service 3d March
S G Anderson,	"	dis.
George Heater,	Clay tp.,	Hunt. co., pd. com.
H S Gardner,	Logan tp.,	Blair, "
Elias Belie,	Allegheny,	Cambria, "
Francis Long,	Logan,	Blair, "
Daniel Lontz,	"	only son aged par.
J A Smyth,	"	paid com.
Levi Spayle,	Antis tp.,	non residence
D College,	"	two broth's in serv.
M Wesley,	"	dis.
Isaac Diehl,	"	furnished sub.
Henry Maurer,	Logan tp.,	paid com.
M Theurer,	"	"
Jacob Barger,	Freedom tp.,	paid com.
A J Foster,	Oliver tp.,	Mifflin, dis.
Wm B Sell,	Freedom,	Blair, dis.
P A Yingling,	"	dis.
J F Ritchey,	Greenfield,	unsuitableness age
A Weiwanger,	"	dis.
John Hewes,	Freedom tp.,	uns. of age
Elias Myers,	"	dis.
Samuel Walter,	Greenfield tp.,	dis.
A J Yingling,	"	paid com.
John Bush,	"	uns. of age
John Glass,	Freedom tp.,	dis.
A. P. Yingling,	"	"
W W Hamlin,	"	two broth's in serv.
James Lingefelter,	Greenfield tp.,	dis.
James Dodson,	"	pd. com.
J W Points,	"	"
Wm Clark,	Freedom,	non residence
J B Sell,	"	paid com.
Joseph Yingling,	Greenfield tp.,	dis.
S R Pringle,	"	paid com.
M Henget,	"	"
George Burket,	"	"
John Bowser,	"	"
Henry Wilt,	Freedom tp.,	"
Geo M Walter,	Greenfield tp.,	"
Patrick Dunn,	"	in serv. 3d Mar.
M J Noffsker,	"	pd. com.
James Myers,	Antis tp.,	uns. of age
D R Lingenfelter,	Greenfield tp.,	dis.
Elias Dodson,	Freedom,	"
J K Morrow,	Antis tp.,	"
D W Ale,	"	"
Jacob H Smith,	Freedom tp.,	paid com.
J H Weyandt,	Greenfield tp.,	"
M Nearhoof,	Antis tp.,	dis.
David Riggle,	"	paid com.
John Figart,	Logan,	"
John Cherry,	Antis,	"
John Wertz,	"	uns. of age
George Riper,	Allegheny,	Cambria, pd. com.
M McGluisey,	Antis tp.,	fath. moth. child'n
Daniel Helsel,	Freedom tp.,	paid com.
Jacob C. Dick,	Taylor tp.,	"
Wm S Elder,	Altoona,	"
Samuel Igou,	Antis tp.,	dis.
Alex Domer,	"	paid com.
George H Scott,	"	"
Robert Scott,	"	only son aged parents
Wm O Smith,	"	paid com.
J Mulholland,	"	"
Alex Dysart,	"	disability
John P Bell,	"	"
John Turnball,	"	"
Thomas Burns,	"	in service 3d March
A Vanscoyoc,	"	"
Samuel Taylor,	"	"
R McCracken,	"	disability
Dan'l E Crowell,	"	in service 3d March
Wm C Carothers,	"	fath. moth. children
Wm O Hamilton,	"	uns. of age.
Wm Gardner,	"	"
John Haggerty,	"	"
Jas M Stiffler,	"	pd. com.
M Johnston,	"	"
Dan'l Graham,	"	"
James Bowers,	"	"
Thomas Davis,	"	"
T Nowland,	Greenfield,	disability
Henry Cherry,	Antis tp.,	paid com.
G Hunter,	"	"
H C McCamant,	"	"
Sam'l Nearhan,	"	dis.
I Edmiston,	"	only son aged parents
Aug Clark,	Freedom,	paid com.
Henry Pressell,	Greenfield,	"
J B Kephart,	Freedom,	"
Jon Dorhs,	Gaysport,	disability
F Snowberger,	Greenfield,	"
Sam'l D Cox,	Antis,	paid com.
G W Doughman,	Logan,	"
J H Smith,	"	"
Wm Housely,	Altoona,	"

J. D. CAMPBELL,
Capt. & Pro. Mar.

$10 REWARD.—I will pay Ten Dollars Reward to any person who will arrest and deliver to me, or have him placed in the County Jail at Hollidaysburg, Hugh Gallaher. Said Hugh Gallaher is about 5 feet 6 inches high, red complexion, sandy beard, and 21 or 22 years of age. JOS STIFLER,
Nov 16.-3t pd. Constable.

J. F. FRUEAUFF,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
and
Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg. Blair county, Penn'a.
Oct. 31, 1863.-tf.

United States Hotel,
HARRISBURG.

THIS convenient and popular House, has recently undergone extensive improvements, and has been thoroughly renovated and refited in handsome style.

The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, seem determined to do all in their power, for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The table is furnished with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style. Rooms large, well furnished and ventilated, thus making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL and "The Home" of the travelling public and also of permanent boarders. This House has a peculiar advantage in location, contiguous to business, immediately between the two great depots, only a few steps from each and perfectly easy of access. Nov. 7.-tf.

Furs!

FOR a full and complete assortment call at the store of
J. M. HEWIT.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 21.-3t

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, No. 1131 Ridge Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFER for sale upon the most favorable terms, New and Beautiful Designs in great variety of Iron Railings for Cemeteries, Residences, &c, of Wrought and Cast Iron, and Galvanized Iron and Brass Tubing; Iron Verandahs, Balconies, Stairs, Counters, Fountains, Gates, Columns, Hitching Posts, Lamp Stands, Vases, Tables, Flower Stands, Sofas, Chairs, Statuary, Animals, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection Persons applying for same, will please state kind of work needed.
Sept. 12, 1863 -m.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,
AND
COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.
STEPHEN WINTERS.
Oct. 3, 1863.

BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
Cooper Union, N. Y. Hamilton Building, Brooklyn.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL LAW, ARITHMETIC, PENMANSHIP, CORRESPONDENCE, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges are comprised in BRYANT, STRATTON & Co.'s Chain of Commercial Colleges, located as above, and in Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, and afford the best possible facilities for acquiring a thorough Commercial Education

A Scholarship issued by these Colleges will be good throughout the "Chain"—time unlimited. Call or send for Circular
BRYANT, STRATTON, PACKARD & PENN.
.1-44] Cooper Union, N. Y. City.

Head-Quarters'
CLOTHING
ESTABLISHMENT

In Lloyd's Row, right opposite E. G. Price's New Store.

J. BALLENBERG
DEALER IN
READY-MADE
Clothing,
FURNISHING
GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes &c,

20 per cent Cheaper than ever sold in Hollidaysburg.

Keeps constantly on hand, a large stock of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, &c. oct73m

Just Arrived:
A HEAVY SUPPLY OF
WINTER
CLOTHING
AT
LOUIS GOLDMAN'S

Clothing Store, two doors north east of the American House. He sells clothing

10 per cent. Cheaper

than any other establishment in town, and of the very best quality. Give him a call.
LOUIS GOLDMAN.
Sept. 28th.-2m.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at this office.

Not Alcoholic
A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Vegetable Extract.
A PURE TONIC.
Dr. Hoofland's
GERMAN BITTERS.
PREPARED BY
DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila, Pa.
Will Effectually Cure
LIVER COMPLAINT,
DYSPEPSIA,
JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head
Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

The proprietors have thousands of Letters from the most eminent
CLERGYMEN,
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
and
CITIZENS.
Testifying of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to Strengthen you?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to build up your Constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, composed of the cheapest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cts per gallon, the taste disguised by Anise or Coriander Seed.

This class of bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulents of the worst kind, the desire for Liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard' life and death.

For those who desire and will have a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with three quarts of good Brandy or Whiskey, and the result will be a preparation that will far excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the numerous Liquor Bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of Liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention, Soldiers! & the friends of Soldiers.

We call particular attention to the following remarkable and well authenticated cure of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been saved by the Bitters"

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 23, 1862.

Messrs. Jones & Evens:—Well, gentlemen, your Hoofland's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vouched for by numbers of my comrades, some of whose names are appended, and who are fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case. I am, and have been for the last 4 years, a member of Sherman's celebrated battery, and under the immediate command of Captain R. B. Ayres. Through the exposure attendant upon my arduous duties, I was attacked in November last with inflammation of the lungs, and was for seventy two days in the hospital. This was followed by great debility, heightened by an attack of dysentery. I was then removed from the White House, and sent to this city on board the steamer "State of Maine," from which I landed on the 23th of June.—Since that time I have been about as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vitality. For a week or more I was scarcely able to swallow anything, and if I did force a morsal down, it was immediately thrown up again.

I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach. Life could not last under these circumstances; and accordingly, the physicians who had been working faithfully, though unsuccessfully, to rescue me from the grasp of the dread Archer, frankly told me they could do no more for me, and advised me to see a clergyman. Mr. Frederick Steinbron, of 6th below Arch st., advised me, as a forlorn hope, to try your Bitters, and kindly procured me a bottle. From the time I commenced taking it the gloomy shadow of death receded, and I am now getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles I have gained ten pounds. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears.

Yours truly, ISAAC MALONE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

☞ Price per bottle 75 cts. or half dozen for $4.00.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS,
(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.)
Proprietors.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. July 4, 1863.

POETRY.

FEAR OF DEATH.

Away, pale fear of death, away!
Rejoice thyself in death, my heart;
The cold corpse will rejoin its clay,
And grief shall end, and pain's sharp smart;
And the well of tears shall dry
When the dust in bust shall lie.

Thou healeth every wound, O Death!
Thy touch at once each sorrow charms;
As departs my failing breath,
Flee I unto angles' arms.
Though enclosed within the grave,
Light and Freedom shall I have.

Father, for each earthly pleasure
Heartfelt thanks from me receive;
Thanks, should grief o'erflow the measure.
Father, still my soul shall give.
Shouldst thou take them both from me,
Yet more gladly praise I thee.

GOOD NIGHT.

Downward sinks the setting sun,
Soft the evening shadows fall;
Light is flying
Day is dying,
Darkness stealeth over all,
Good night!

Autumn garners in her stores--
Poison on the fading year;
Leaves are dying,
Winds are sighing--
Whispering of the Winter near,
Good night!

Youth is vanished, manhood wanes;
Age its forward shadow throws;
Day is dying,
Years are flying,
Life runs onward to its close,
Good night!

THE FARMER.

ONE ACRE.

One of the most general causes of unthrift to farmers, as well as reasons why many persons who retire to the country to spend the evening of their days, after having accumulated a fortune in the city, and soon tire or become dissatisfied, is the unwise grasping for too much land. The farmer wants from the first to secure enough to be a little fortune for each child, by the rise in price. The citizen cannot rid himself of ideas about profit and loss; and his mind will run on the fact, that if he gets a good slice of land, it may turn out that he can divide it into townlots in a few years, and realize an immense per centage; but while he is waiting for a town, a messenger comes to say "You are wanted"—for the last great account! The young farmer, after working out a little lifetime in trying to pay interest, wakes up some morning to find that he has already paid more for his farm than it is worth, and is owing a considerable amount on it besides; for the "rise" never come! Let the merchant remember that going to the country will kill him all the sooner, if he does not at the same time go to work; that the vexations attendant on a large place, which is equivalent to embarking in a new business, one about which he knows almost nothing, will inevitably produce a disquietude of mind, and at length a general irritation of temper, many fold more injurious to his well being than if he had remained in business. As much work can be profitably expended on one acre of arable soil as any retired merchant ought to perform in 12 months. And there are farmers, wise beyond their day, who, by expending on one acre the labor which others have diffused over twenty, have saved more money, lived more quietly, enjoyed more happiness, and reveled in more luscious good health. By what follows, it may be seen how a man made money for two successive years, by cultivating one acre of land well; planting potatoes the first year, following them with wheat;

Dr.
POTATOES,

To 12 loads manure	$10 00
Hauling and spreading same	3 00
Plowing in potatoes	8 75
11½ bushels seed, at 90 cents	10 35
Hoe-harrowing and hoeing	3 25
Digging and putting in cellar	24 88
Hauling to market, (10 miles,)	6 25
WHEAT.	
Harrowing	1 50
Seeding	87
1½ bushels seed, at $1,30	1 95
Cradling and hauling in	2 50
Threshing and cleaning	2 50
Hauling to market, (2 miles,)	75
	$76 05

Cr.

To 218 bushels potatoes, at 97 cents.	$211 46
Tops as manure	8 00
31 bushels wheat, at $1,25	38 75
1 ton of straw	8 00
Chaff	1 00
Cr	$27221
Dr	76 05
	$186 16
Interest on land, 17 months	2 75
	$183 41

The land was a good loam, with a light clover sod. The manure was spread on the sod, and plowed down with the potatoes in every third (narrow) furrow. The seed was the common Mercer, planted as early as convenient, and dug ditto; no sign of rot. The wheat was the common blue-stem. The potatoes were plowed out every third furrow, and the ground was plowed regularly, and harrowed down for wheat.

Let all who seek fortune or health in farming remember to purchase no more land than they can pay for, and no more than they can easily cultivate with the force they have; otherwise, irritations, vexations, and disappointments will eat out their health and squander their money.--[Hall's Journal.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

DR. S. KIMMELL,
DENTIST.

Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.
Feb. 14, 1863.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

JOHN H. KEATLY.
Attorney at Law,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and Soldiers' Claims promptly attended to. May 30, 1863.

TO THE SUFFERING.

THE Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by them.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.
Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue.
2-7—1y Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE
Girard House,
PHILADELPHIA,
Respectfully call the attention of Business Men and the travelling community, to the superior accommodation and comfort offered in their establishment.
KANAGA, FOWLER & CO.
Aug. 29.-3m.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but he will dispose of it cheap
JOHN BROTHERLINE.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 32 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 1, 1863.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.
COAL.
J. M. COOPER & CO.,
Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.,
ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chstnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation nearly ten years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but four assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the ten years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2,50; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS: R. A. McMURTRIE, President; THAD. BANKS, Vice President; John Dean, Secretary.

AGENTS: D. T. Caldwell, Altoona; R. A. McCoy, Ebensburg; Daniel Hicks, Duncansville, N. Campbell, Martinsburg; Robt. Waring, Tyrone city. 1—25

Duff's College.
Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.
FOUNDED IN 1840.
Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of
Mercantile Book-Keeping.
Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S
Steamboat Book-Keeping.
"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of
Railroad Book-Keeping.
After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of
Private Bank Book-Keeping.
The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS
for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the
United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS
Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping, Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,
Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally.
For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale, a house, lot, and blacksmith shop in East Sharpsburg Blair county.—Terms reasonable. If not sold before the first of January, it will then be for rent.
JOHN GWINNER.
Sept. 22d.—3m.

PROFESSIONAL.—DR. GEORGE W. SMITH offers his professional services to the citizens of Hollidaysburg and vicinity.—Office at the American House, next door to Goldman's clothing store. Oct 8.3m.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,
Headstones, Tombs, MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,
in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.
JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:
BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.
THE EDITOR.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND DULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demonstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few years. This Truss being covered with Hard Rubber, is perfectly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is always cleanly as well as indestructible by ordinary usage. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be returned. It challenges comparison with any Truss known.
Dr. RIGGS' Office, No. 2 Barclay st., New York. Nov. 15, 1862.1y.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
PUNK'S NEW GROCERY.
On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,
For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.
Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE
Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4th, 1863.

A. J. WOLFE,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UNDERTAKER,
Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets
HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.
☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.
Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

Lager Beer Saloon.
ENGLEBRETH GROMULLER,
First Door East of McNamara's Store, on Juniata Street,

WILL accomodate all with fresh Lager Beer, Ales, Sardines, Schwitzer, Segars, and Refreshments of all kinds.
Give him a call at his old and well established Saloon. Nov. 15, 1862.

DR. J. J. LEVI,
of Philadelphia,
HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them
May 3-1—28.

PRICE
AHEAD.

JUST RECEIVED
—AND—
NOW OPENING
AT
PRICE'S CORNER,
Corner of Blair and Montgomery streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,
AND WILL BE SOLD
AT PROPORTIONABLY LOW RATES.

Those who are wise will purchace early, as nearly all kinds of goods are rapidly on the rise.

E. G. PRICE

Has just received from the Eastern Cities and is now opening a fresh stock of
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
Embracing every style, pattern and variety both of Gentlemen's and
LADIES' WEAR,
Together with an extensive variety of
Boots and Shoes,
OF
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Including all descriptions of Misses' Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, with a fine assortment of
HATS & CAPS,
WOOLEN HOODS,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CLOTH,
CASSIMERE, BLACK AND FANCY
SHAWLS
From 75 Cents to $25.
PRINTS & MUSLIN.

JUST
RECEIVED,
ALSO,
A fresh assortment of all kinds of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
And all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and
GENERAL VARIETY
STORE.
They Will be Sold
AT
A SMALL ADVANCE ON
First Cost,
EITHER
For Cash or most kinds of good Country Produce.

Call and examine—no trouble to show goods.

☞ Rags taken for goods or cash, in large or small quantities.

☞ The highest cash prices paid for Flour, Grain and Seeds.
2 5—3-4 E. G. PRICE.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Ill Pres.	$25,000
HANIBAL HAMLIN of Maine Vice Pres.	" 8,000

THE CABINET.

Wm M. Seward, of N. Y, Sec. of State.	8,000
Salmom P Chase, of Ohio Sec of the Treas	8,000
E. P. Usher, of Ind. Sec. of the Interior	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Con. Sec. of the Navy	8,000
E. M. Stanton, of Pa. Secretary of War.	8000
E. Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General	8000
Montgomery Blair, of Md. P. Master Gen.	8000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md.	Chief Justice:		6,000
J. M. Wayne, of Geo.	Associate Justice		6,000
J. Carton, of Tenn.	"	"	6,000
S. Nelson, of N. Y.	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.	"	"	6,000
N. Clifford, of Maine.	"	"	6,000
John Miller of Iowa	"	"	6,000

The Supreme Court is held at washington.—It has but one session annually, which commences on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into ten Judicial Circuits in each of which a CircuitCourt is held semi-annualy by a Justice of the supreme court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm, A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General. James P. Barr,
State Treasurer,
Supt. of Common Schools,

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read, Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Samuel McCamant.
Register and Recorder, H. A. Caldwell.
County Treasurer, James H. Cramer.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, James M. Kinkead Daniel Shock, and Geo. W. Hewit.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, David Aurandt and J. S. Nicodemus.
Steward of Poor House. Obed E. Crissman
Mercantile Appraiser,
County Auditors, David Henshey, Alex, Knox. and Geo. W. Reed.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor, James A. Freeman.
Supt of Common Schools, J. G. Counsman,

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, A Vowinkle, Joseph Reed, A. F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, Lewis H. Williams;
Borough Treasurer, A S. Landis.
Weigh Master, John M'Clure
Constable, Geo. W. Russ.
School Directors, S. Calvin. J. D. Rea. John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and Thomas McFarlane.

POST OFFICES IN BLAIR CO.

Post Offices.	*Post Masters.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton,
Antistown,	B. F. Bell,
Arch Spring,	Thomas S. Isett,
Bruce,	D. Aurandt,
Canoe Creek,	D. W. Brown,
Clover,	
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe,
East Sharpsburg,	J. Hoover,
East Freedom,	John P. Kephart,
Eldorado,	J. J. Canan,
Frankstown,	James McGeehan
Fostoria,	J Kemp
Hollidaysburg,	James Bingham,
Martinsburg,	J. G Herbst,
Newry,	Landon Reives,
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing,
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers,
Sarah,	Paul Mauk,
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey,
Spangs Mills,	J. F. Spang,
Springfield Furnace,	
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart,
Tyrone,	J. S. Plummer,
Williamsburg,	J. W. Spencer,
Yellow Springs,	Samuel J. Fox.

Caution.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned.
JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 7, 1863.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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	One insertion.	Two do.	Three do
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2 squares (24 lines.)	1 00	1 50	2 00
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6 lines or less.	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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3 squares, (36 lines)	5 00	8 00	12 00
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Half a column,	10 00	14 00	20 00
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☞ Over three weeks and less than three months; 25 cts. per square for each insertion.

☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

LEGAL NOTICES.—Auditor's Notices, $2.00; Administrator's and Executor's, 2.50; Estrays, $2.00. All other Legal Notices $2 per square for 3 insertions, and longer time at same rate.

Business notices 10 cents per line: each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line. Obituary notices Exceeding six lines, 10 cents.